



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

610.5
373
129
B 212.772 A
Defective
EVE'S SURGICAL INFIRMARY, located on Broad St., just in the highest, healthiest and most desirable portion of the city. BUILDINGS roomy and well ventilated, home-like, free from institutional features, and devoted exclusively to **Surgical Cases**. GROUNDS ample, and well arranged. **Surgical Operations** done with the strictest Antiseptic and Aseptic precautions. **RATES REASONABLE.**

DRS. DUNCAN & PAUL F. EVE, Nashville, Tenn.

[See Facing Page 586]

Vol. XXX.

DECEMBER, 1908.

No. 12.

—THE—
Southern Practitioner

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE.

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M.D.,

Editor and Proprietor, 208 N. Sixth Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

Entered at the Post Office at Nashville, Tenn., as second-class matter.

Fairchild Brothers & Foster

**Specialists in the Applied Chemistry
of the Digestive Ferments**

offer preparations of the gastric and pancreatic juices which are true to name, containing the particular digestive enzymes as described and of the particular degree of activity, stated under well known conditions of assay. These products have invariably been found to possess the properties and perform the particular service stated as actual digestive agents for the peptonisation of foods—farinaceous, cereal, milk, beef, etc. Thus, every time they have been used they have been actually "tested."

It is an axiom, that "we know digestive enzymes only by their action." In pharmacy and in medicine we deal only with active enzymes capable of demonstrable action; and the test for the presence and activity of an enzyme is as conclusive and as demonstrable as the test or reaction for quinine or arsenic.

FAIRCHILD BROTHERS & FOSTER have persistently and consistently sought to advance the application of the digestive enzymes in every useful direction, and to develop their possibilities in medicine. They have, therefore, never made inert, feeble and incompatible preparations. Whenever and wherever dispensed a product of the digestive ferments bearing the name FAIRCHILD will be found reliable in the most unequivocal sense of the word.

The Physician of Many Years' Experience

Knows that, **TO OBTAIN IMMEDIATE RESULTS**
there is no remedy like

Syr. Hypophos. Co., Fellows

Many **MEDICAL JOURNALS** specifically mention
this Preparation as being of Sterling worth

TRY IT AND PROVE THESE FACTS

SPECIAL NOTE:—*Fellows' Syrup is never sold in bulk.
It can be obtained of Chemists and Pharmacists everywhere.*

NOTICE—CAUTION

The success of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites has tempted certain persons to offer imitations of it for sale. Mr. Fellows, who has examined samples of several of these, ***finds that no two of them are identical***, and that all of them differ from the original in composition, in freedom from acid reaction, in susceptibility to the effects of oxygen when exposed to light or heat, ***in the property of retaining the strychnine in solution***, and in the medicinal effects.

As these cheap and inefficient substitutes are frequently dispensed instead of the genuine preparation, physicians are earnestly requested, when prescribing the Syrup, to write "**Syr. Hypophos. Fellows.**"

As a further precaution, it is advisable that the syrup should be ordered in the original bottles; the distinguishing marks which the bottles (and the wrappers surrounding them) bear, can then be examined, and the genuineness—or otherwise—of the contents thereby proved.

where the heart has to combat the greatly increased arterial resistance, and particularly if accompanied with dyspepsia, Huchard recommends a milk-vegetable diet along with digitalis in small doses, and erythrol-tetranitrate (in tablets 0.06 gramme *pro dosi*). Small doses of morphia or codeine act favorably under certain circumstances in these cases.

Romberg draws attention to the occurrence of tachycardia in sclerosis of the coronary arteries, the treatment of which would conform to that of general arteriosclerosis. The tachycardia of aortic insufficiency merits separate discussion. Many patients afflicted with this disease show a persistently increased pulse-rate as a sign of the irritable weakness of the cardiac muscle. The danger underlying this condition is the degeneration of the muscle and the insufficient emptying of the ventricle, which may give occasion to formation of a thrombus. The long-continued use of small doses of digitalis is well adapted to such cases.

In contracted kidney the action of the heart may be very much accelerated, and then it is practically always accompanied with confused rhythm (*galiprhythmus*). Beside a strict kidney diet, the following are of advantage: Diuretin or theophylline, digitalis, camphor, caffeine, small doses of codeine or morphia, hot hand and foot baths and abstraction of blood.

The occurrence of pendulum rhythm, combined with tachycardia (*embryocardia*), is very important and always reveals a condition of serious cardiac muscular debility and demands the energetic use of digitalis, caffeine (injection of caffein-natriobenzoicum, 2 grammes; aq. dist., 8 grammes—a Pravaz's syringe-ful every two hours) and oil of camphor.—*Folia Therapeutica*.

A small, hard, irregularly nodular scalp tumor is very likely an endothelioma. A little section should be removed under local anesthesia for microscopical examination. If the diagnosis is corroborated, radical removal is necessary.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

PHYSICIANS, ATTENTION.—Drugstores and drugstore positions anywhere desired in United States, Canada, or Mexico.—F. V. Kniest, Omaha, Neb.

Editorial.

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-fourth annual session of this, the second largest medical organization on this continent, was held in Louisville, Ky., October 13, 14 and 15, ult., an unusually large membership being present, at this its fourth meeting in this city. Addresses of welcome by Gov. A. E. Willson on behalf of the State, Mayor Grinstead on behalf of the city, and Dr. Lewis E. McMurtry representing the medical profession of Louisville, were responded to briefly by Dr. Arthur E. Elliott, of Chicago, president of the association.

Although the program was not as full as some other meetings of the association, it was marked by the high character of the papers presented and the discussion following, in both the medical and surgical sections. The symposium on diseases of the pancreas before the joint session of the medical and surgical sections, was one of the notable features of the meeting, the opening paper being by Dr. Wm. D. Haggard, of Nashville, Tenn., on the "Etiology and Pathogenesis of Pancreatitis," which was followed successively by papers on "Physiology and Chemical Pathology of the Pancreas in Pancreatitis," by J. Henry Schroeder, of Cincinnati; "Diagnosis of Pancreatitis," by Albert J. Ochsner, of Chicago; "Pancreatic Diabetes and Its Relation to Gall-stones," by Dr. Alfred C. Croftan, of Chicago; "Surgical Treatment of Pancreatitis," by Dr. Wm. J. Mayo, of Rochester, Minn.

The symposium was discussed by Drs. McCaskey, Wathen, Turck, Dock, Rosewater, Carstens, and in closing by Drs. Haggard, Schroeder, Croftan and Mayo.

At the General Session held on the evening of Tuesday, the President, Dr. Arthur R. Elliott, of Chicago, delivered his annual address, the title, "Currents and Counter-currents in Medical Advance," which was followed by the address in medicine, a most excellent presentation of "Tropical Diseases in the Mississippi Valley," by Dr. George Dock, of New Orleans, La., and the address in surgery by Dr. Arthur Dean Bevan, of Chicago, it being a most thorough and scientific consideration of the "Surgery of the Kidney." These papers, together with the others in the two sections, place the scientific work on a high plane, fully equalling that of any similar organization in America or elsewhere.

The social features consisted of a "smoker" at the Seelbach Hotel at the close of the first evening session; a musicale and dance at the same place on Wednesday evening, and the various private dinners given by leading members of the association in Louisville, were all quite in keep-

ing with the well known hospitality of the splendid metropolis of "the dark and bloody ground."

This organization, including in its membership so many distinguished workers in the centre of our great nation, is proving a most substantial benefit to the profession scientifically, having a field of usefulness peculiarly and especially its own; and in no wise detracting from the activity of its members in national, State or local organizations.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, of Nashville; first vice-president, Dr. Louis Frank, of Louisville; second vice-president, Dr. Albert E. Sterne, of Indianapolis; secretary, Dr. Henry Enos Tuley (re-elected), of Louisville; treasurer, Dr. S. C. Stanton (re-elected), of Chicago, Ill. St. Louis was selected for the meeting in 1909.

SOUTHERN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

More than two hundred members of the State medical associations of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, were present at the opening session of this association, held Tuesday, Nov. 10, in the ball-room of the new Kimball Hotel in Atlanta. Governor Smith, on being introduced, welcomed the association on the part of the State. He complimented the profession in highest terms, and stated that Southern doctors had contributed their share to the national glory and renown of the medical profession. His reference to the great gift of Georgia to the science of medicine through anesthesia and its originator, Dr. Crawford W. Long, was greeted with most hearty applause. He concluded his remarks, mentioning the work done in Georgia by the State Board of Health in improving the sanitary condition of the State.

Dr. J. C. Olmstead of Atlanta, representing the physicians of the city, welcomed the association on the part of his professional associates, and was listened to with great interest. His reference to "commercialism" was well received; concluding his remarks by outlining the work to be done by the association in its general sessions and section meetings.

Dr. G. C. Savage, of Nashville, Tenn., responded to the addresses of welcome in his usual felicitous and appropriate manner.

Dr. W. F. Westmoreland, of Atlanta, chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, made the customary announcements as to the hours and places of the general and section meetings, together with the entertainments and courtesies that would be extended the members.

Dr. B. L. Wyman, of Birmingham, Ala., in his annual address, as president, described in detail the organization, earnestly urging an increased membership. He advocated the establishing of an official journal, and made a strong plea for more uniform laws in regard to quarantine and

sanitary control, referring to the new dangers incident to the opening of the Panama Canal, and the urgent necessity for timely measures of protection.

Dr. Henry F. Harris, of Atlanta, Secretary of the State Board of Health of Georgia, delivered an instructive address on "Limitations of Laboratory Work."

Mrs. Cora-Bristol Nelson, of Murfreesboro, Tenn., on being introduced, made a very interesting talk on the "Care and Training of Feeble Minded Children," to which reference is made on another page of this issue.

E. F. Routzahn, of Dayton, Ohio, in charge of the exhibit of the American Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, in some very practical and instructive remarks concluded the work of the general session on Tuesday morning.

The section on medicine met in the afternoon in the ball room of the New Kimball; the section on surgery in the assembly room of the Piedmont Hotel; and that on ophthalmology in room 104 of the New Kimball. These section meetings as well as those held on the two following mornings and afternoons were well attended and were rich in able and well prepared papers and discussion on various subjects pertaining to the special departments of medicine, surgery and ophthalmology.

The entertainments, consisting of a luncheon at the Atlanta College of Physicians and Surgeons, the reception at the Piedmont Driving Club given by the Fulton County Medical Society, and the dance following it, were most enjoyable.

Take it all in all, this was the most successful meeting held by the association, largely attended, and teeming from first day to the closing session with both research and scientific work well worthy of the able and progressive men who participated therein.

At the general meeting held on Thursday morning, Hon. W. P. Northern, ex-Governor of Georgia, read a very able paper on "Tuberculosis Among the Negroes," concerning which he had made special and extended study. A resolution was adopted requesting that the paper be published in full for general circulation.

The association accepted the proposition of the Secretary, Dr. Oscar Dowling, to change the name of the *Medical Record*, now published at Shreveport, La., to that of *The Journal of the Southern Medical Association*, and by printing therein all the papers read, to make it the official organ of the association, thus meeting the suggestion of the President, Dr. Wyman.

A vote of thanks was tendered the Fulton County Medical Society for the lavish hospitality and courtesies extended the members of the association.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Dr. G. C. Savage, Nashville, Tenn.; vice-presidents, Dr. T. A. Casey,

Alabama: Dr. J. M. Jackson, Florida; Dr. J. C. Olmstead, Ga.; Dr. Geo. Dock, Louisiana; Dr. Chas. M. Murry, Mississippi, and Dr. E. C. Ellett, Tennessee. Medical Section—Dr. J. A. Witherspoon, Nashville, Tenn., chairman; Dr. H. L. Mitchell, Birmingham, Ala., secretary; Section on Surgery—Dr. F. G. DuBose, Mobile, Ala., chairman; Dr. Jere L. Crook, Jackson, Tenn., secretary; Section on Ophthalmology—Dr. A. W. Stirling, Atlanta, Ga., chairman; Dr. A. L. Harris, Birmingham, Ala., secretary. Secretary and treasurer of the association, Dr. Oscar Dowling, of Shreveport, La. Next place of meeting, New Orleans, La.

SOUTHERN PHYSIOLOGICAL SCHOOL FOR BACKWARD, FEEBLE-MINDED AND NERVOUS CHILDREN.

As medical men are at times called on for advice in connection with psychical as well as physical conditions, we take pleasure in reproducing the following well deserved notice taken from the *Atlanta Constitution* of November 11, 1908:

"One of the most interesting figures at the convention of the Southern Medical Association, now in session, is Mrs. Cora Bristol-Nelson, Superintendent of the Southern Physiological School for Backward Children, at Murfreesboro, Tenn.

"The work of Mrs. Nelson is unique in the South, and while her school is only three years old, its achievement has been so material as to secure flattering recognition from the Southern Medical Association, this body extending to Mrs. Nelson a special invitation to be present at the convention, and giving her a place of particular distinction on the opening program, immediately following the president's address. This distinction and the attentiveness and enthusiasm extended Mrs. Nelson's explanation of what she is doing and proposes to do, was significant of the importance ascribed to her accomplishment and her plans by this prominent body of medical men, whose work brings them often in contact with the conditions which call for just such a remedy as Mrs. Nelson's school is supplying.

"In a private description of her work yesterday before the address, Mrs. Nelson said that the principle of her teaching was to train the children under her care as evenly as possible along the lines of physical, mental and manual development, and her method emphasized also individual work with the individual child.

"Her own practical training for the work of educating weak-minded children was secured first, at Mme. Seguin's school in Orange, N. J., Mme. Seguin being the successor of her husband, a Frenchman, who originated this work in the United States. Afterwards she was a teacher in Dr. Brown's school at Barry, Mass., for the same class of pupils.

Mme. Seguin had only twenty pupils with seventeen teachers, and the strength of her endeavor was principally along the line of mental education. Dr. Brown had six hundred pupils, and manual training was the feature of his special effort.

"Mrs. Nelson, in introducing the work in the South, where the field was unoccupied, has put in force a nice balance between the mental and the manual development, and builds both on a strong foundation of physical health, which she treats as a first and a constant consideration. To study the diet best suited to the individual child is as important a part of her activity as to study the best method for the individual child's mental growth. She takes boys from five to twelve years old and girls from five years up, and she begins their training with regular kindergarten work, and pays special attention to each child's particular inclination and capacity, while giving them at the same time as wide a training as possible along all practical lines.

"Her stories of individual progress and the more than average ability and achievement along some special line by children who show no intelligence along others, as well as the general progress of all the children, are as interesting as her own part in the work."

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT OF THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF THE SOUTH.

The fifteenth annual commencement exercises of the Medical Department of the University of the South were held in St. Augustine's Chapel, at Sewanee, Tenn., on Tuesday morning, October 27, ult., beginning at 9 o'clock, a large audience, composed of professors and teachers of the various departments and the entire student body of the University, citizens and friends of the graduates, filling the auditorium.

The exercises were presided over by Prof. Jno. S. Cain, M.D., Dean of the Medical Department, who made a brief and appropriate address and presented the graduates in medicine, on whom was conferred the degree of Doctor of Medicine by the Vice-Chancellor, B. L. Wiggins, LL.D. The Valedictory was delivered in a most excellent manner by Allen L. Lear, M.D., of Louisiana; and the charge to the graduates by Rev. A. H. Noll, M.D., LL.D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence. The first honor medal was presented to Thomas J. Walthall, M.D., of Texas, by the Chancellor of the University, Rt. Rev. Thos. F. Gailor, Bishop of the Diocese of Tennessee. Allen L. Lear, M.D., of Louisiana, and Samuel Stein, Ph.G., M.D., of Mississippi, received honorable mention.

The following appointments were announced: Thos. J. Walthall, M.D., Interne at the Hodgson Memorial Hospital, at Sewanee; Samuel Stein, Ph.G., M.D., Interne at the Mississippi State Hospital, at Vicksburg; Joel



SURGICAL INFIRMARY

—or—

DRS. DUNCAN & PAUL F. EVE

BROAD ST., Opp. Stonewall St.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

**EVERY
DOCTOR
NEEDS**

A Powder

Very inexpensive, which, when dissolved in water makes a pleasant, non-irritating non-poisonous lotion, not staining the linen, and which has a Specific Action against those peculiar pathogenic germs which infest

the Genito-Urinary organs (Male as well as Female); hence is a
VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

Leucorrhea, Gonorrhea and Gleet

If intelligently used, according to directions, it will relieve all cases, including the acute cases and the stubborn chronic ones as well.

Also very effective in Pruritus of the genital regions.

Its use is most agreeable to the patient, affording quick relief and proceeding steadily to a cure.

The formula together with bacteriological and clinical potency of the preparation is furnished the medical profession.

A two-ounce box of TYREE'S ANTISEPTIC POWDER (enough to make two gallons of antiseptic lotion) will be sent Free. This would make about Seven dollars' worth of the usual bottled antiseptic solutions. This is all pure capital—you pay for no water. You can take it with you—no liquids to carry.

J. S. TYREE, Chemist, Washington, D. C.



Oxolint

ABSORBENT LINEN

Absorbs instantly, yet will not mat nor pack. It is most gratefully cooling and soothing to any wound.

Physicians and Surgeons appreciate the superiority of Pure Linen as an absorbent. Oxolint is every particle linen, and is so guaranteed. Oxolint is pronounced by Physicians, Surgeons, Nurses and Druggists who have examined it, to be "the ideal dressing"—hygienic, non-irritating, antiseptic, and as remarkable for its retentiveness as for its absorbency. It is also peculiarly free from adhesive fuss.

Oxolint is the result of a recently discovered process of separating flax from straw and converting it into pure linen at a saving of many weeks over the old method and at a great reduction from the former cost of production.

This process is controlled by the Oxford Linen Mills. We would like very much to have every physician prove to his own satisfaction the superiority and general excellence of Oxolint.

A Sample for Testing Purposes will be Sent FREE on Request.

OXFORD LINEN MILLS

88 Oxford Street
NORTH BROOKFIELD, MASS., U. S. A.

Please examine the Mailing Wrapper each month and if your

Subscription

has expired a RENEWAL will be appreciated



Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the

Scientific American.

A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year: four months, \$1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 635 F St., Washington, D. C.

Whitaker, M.D., Assistant House Surgeon at the Natchez Hospital; Harry Glassman, M.D., Interne at the Tuberculosis Hospital, Denver, Col., and Francis Romaguera, M.D., Assistant in Diseases of Children, at the New Orleans Polyclinic.

The following is the list of graduates: Joel Chandler, Whitfield W. Crook, Thos. E. Dennis, B.S., Meda W. Hancock, Allen M. Waldrop and William F. Whitehead, Ph.G., of Alabama; Robert H. Sanders, Arkansas; Manuel D. Fernandez, Cuba; Bernard S. Ryan, District of Columbia; Azig B. Fam, Egypt; Oscar B. Tiller, Florida; Thomas J. Carswell, Samuel D. Gillespie, Allen L. Lear, and Francis Romaguera, Louisiana; Wm. B. Bender, Martin J. Hanna and Harry C. Preston, Maryland; Thomas H. Kenney, Massachusetts; Samuel Stein, Ph.G., and Joel Whitaker, Mississippi; Edward E. Edwards and Harry Glassman, Pennsylvania; Thomas J. Dean, North Carolina; Rena L. Cockfield, and Isham W. Pittman, South Carolina; Thomas W. Rhodes and Jas. E. Smith, Tennessee; Fred A. Fuller, Paul R. E. Sheppard, Thomas J. Walthall and Houston K. Weems, Texas; and Ebber P. Dickerson, David W. Eames, Charles R. Preston and Robert J. Shelton, Virginia.

Diplomas were also given to twelve graduates in Pharmacy.

The next regular session of the Medical and Pharmacal Departments will begin Monday, April 5, 1909.

EATING TOO MUCH AND TOO OFTEN.—A great many people seem to think that it matters little what kind of material goes into the building of the human structure! They offer the body thistles and ask it to give back figs. They feed on thorns and expect to pick roses. Later, they find they have sown indigestion and are reaping ptomaines. It is a wonderful laboratory, this human body. But it can't prevent the formation of deadly poisons within its very being. Indeed, the alimentary tract may be regarded as one great laboratory for the manufacture of dangerous substances. Biliousness is a forcible illustration of the formation and the absorption of poisons, due largely to an excessive proteid diet. The nervous symptoms of the dyspeptic are often but the physiological demonstrations of putrefactive alkaloids. In order to carry out the important command, "Keep the Bowels Open," we are offered laxative antikamnia and quinine tablets, the laxative does of which is one or two tablets, every two or three hours, as indicated. When a cathartic is desired, administer the tablets as directed and follow with a saline draught the next morning, before breakfast. This will hasten peristaltic action and assist in removing, at once, the accumulated fecal matter.

CLIMATIC EFFECTS.—The winter weather is at hand and it is well known to what extent the cold will aggravate many female troubles. Physicians

have used many preparations without having found one of them which gave satisfaction. Physicians trying Tyree's Antiseptic Powder will be satisfied that they have at last secured just the preparation they desired. Tyree's Antiseptic Powder can be used freely in any strength, at any time, and in any case. It is superior and preferable to the mercuric bichloride solution, because it is devoid of any element of danger. Its solubility is greater than that of bichloride of mercury tablets, and it does not erode delicate mucous membrane. The observant doctor will find that it makes a solution that may be thoroughly depended upon as a responsible and reliable antiseptic healing agent. It is scrupulously made, and its well balanced chemical adjustment has established its medical popularity. A trial package will be mailed free of charge to physicians, if they will send their name and address to Mr. J. S. Tyree, Chemist, Washington, D. C.

DANGER DUE TO SUBSTITUTION.—Hardly another of all the preparations in existence offers a wider scope to imposition under the plea of "just as good" than the scientifically standardized Eucalyptol. The most recent fraud practiced in regard to this product is an attempt to profit by the renown of the firm of Sander & Sons. In order to foist upon the unwary a crude oil, that had proved injurious upon application, the firm name of Sander & Sons is illicitly appropriated, the make-up of their goods imitated and finally the medical reports commenting on the merits of their excellent preparation are made use of to give the desired lustre to the intended deceit. This fraud, which was exposed at an action tried before the Supreme Court of Victoria at Melbourne, and others reported before in the medical literature, show that every physician should see that his patient gets exactly what he prescribes. No "just as good" allowed.

AS THE COLD DAMP WINDS of winter chill the skin more of the work of elimination is thrown upon the kidneys. It is not always the function of the kidney can be adjusted to this increased demand, and imperfect elimination of waste products results. This autotoxic state gives rise to such conditions as rheumatism, tonsillitis, neuralgia, catarrhal bronchitis, with or without asthma, winter eczema and pruritus, catarrhal rhinitis, and many other less distinctly defined condition. The best results in treatment are to be had from establishing thorough renal elimination. Nothing accomplishes his so promptly and so effectually as Alkalithia in teaspoonful doses, in half a glass of water, every four hours and a cure follows the removal of the cause.

AFTER TYPHOID FEVER.—The convalescent period after typhoid fever is always a trying one. Weakened functions must be coaxed back to normal activity, and every effort made to promote proper nutrition. For many

years Gray's Glycerine Tonic Comp. has enjoyed the confidence of the medical profession as a most efficient and satisfactory reconstructive for aiding convalescence. It increases the appetite, raises digestive capacity, and rapidly improves the absorptive and assimilative powers. Thus it offers the most tangible aid to the organism at the time when it needs help the most.

"PARALDEHYD" possesses many of the good qualities without the evil effects of chloral. It is used successfully in cases of insomnia resulting from various causes. The objectionable taste of the chemical is, to a great extent, disguised very satisfactorily in "Robinson's Elixir Paraldehyd," which is an elegant preparation. (See advertising, page 17.)

MENORRHAGIA.—The desideratum for the relief of this condition is a remedy which will not only stimulate contraction, but will impart tone to the uterus as well. Such a remedy is Hayden's Viburnum Compound. Its action is superior to and far more lasting than Ergot and is devoid of the toxic effects of this drug.

Reviews and Book Notices.

SURGICAL MEMOIRS. By James G. Mumford, M.D., Instructor in Surgery, Harvard Medical School; Visiting Surgeon to the Massachusetts General Hospital; Fellow of the American Surgical Association, etc., etc. Illustrated; pp. 358; 8 vo., cloth; \$2.50, net. Moffat, Yard & Co., Publishers, New York, 1908.

In this volume of collected essays, Dr. Mumford reproduces many of his papers and addresses of the last ten years, and adds some material hitherto unpublished. Mainly, the author deals with the History and Philosophy of Medicine.

The first essay is a narrative sketch of the History of Surgery, and embraces accounts of the great heroes of that art: Hippocrates, Galen, Vesalius, Pare, Haller, John Hunter and Lister.

Then follows a paper, summing up ancient surgical accomplishments, succeeded by biographical essays on Cooper, Brodie, J. C. Warren, Bigelow. The remaining papers in the book are fugitive essays; accounts of special American achievements in

medicine, with incidents of such Americans as Philip Syng Physick, Samuel D. Gross, McDowell, and others; a critical and historical essay on aneurism; addresses to nurses; and short papers on ethics and on medical education.

GONORRHOEA IN WOMEN. By Palmer Findley, M.D., Professor of Gynecology in the College of Medicine of the University of Nebraska; Gynecologist to the Clarkson Memorial Hospital and Wise Memorial Hospital; Fellow of the American Gynecological Society, etc., etc. Royal 8 vo.; cloth; pp. 112; price \$2.00. C. V. Mosby Medical Book Publishing Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo., 1908.

This monograph, the only one in American or English literature devoted to this exclusive subject, is presented to the medical profession in the hope that it may serve in its way to instruct some and to awaken all to a greater realization of the supreme importance of gonorrhœa in women. With his own observations he presents the best views of the ablest workers in this particular field. A brief but very interesting historical sketch is followed by a very fair consideration of the etiology, pathogenesis, pathology, diagnosis and treatment, together with a very full bibliography.

A HANDBOOK OF SUGGESTIVE THERAPEUTICS, APPLIED HYPNOTISM, AND PSYCHIC SCIENCE. By Henry S. Munro, M.D., of Americus, Ga. Second Edition; 8 vo., cloth; pp. 360; price \$3.00. C. V. Mosby Medical Book Publishing Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo., 1908.

In April last we had the pleasure of calling the attention of our readers to the first edition of this work, and from which we reproduce the following: "This is decidedly a most practical and common sense book, especially the younger members of the profession will find many good points in it. It gives the facts of personal experience and clinical evidence, as well as a detailed explanation of how to apply suggestion efficaciously, both with or without the aid of hypnotism. It emphasizes the value of suggestive therapeutics in a practical way that we have not before observed in other works on hypnotic efforts. Experienced

neurologists and psychotherapists may find much in it that they may think unnecessary, but it will supply valuable information to many practitioners who have never taken the trouble to thoroughly investigate a most important field. Many very important cases are cited in a most interesting and entertaining manner."

ARTERIOSCLEROSIS: ETIOLOGY, PATHOLOGY, DIAGNOSIS, PROGNOSIS, PROPHYLAXIS, AND TREATMENT. By Louis M. Warfield, A.B., M.D., Instructor in Medicine, Washington University, Medical Department; Physician to the Protestant Hospital; formerly Medical House Officer of Johns Hopkins Hospital, etc., etc.; with an Introduction by W. S. Thayer, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine, Johns Hopkins University; 8 vo., cloth; pp. 172, with 8 illustrations; price \$2.00. C. V. Mosby Medical Book Publishing Co., Publishers, St. Louis, Mo., 1908.

Dr. Warfield has brought out a very practical, readable and authoritative monograph on this important disease, so marked an outcome of modern civilization and especially of the "strenuous life." All available literature has been fully consulted, and the newest results of experimental research and the recent ideas of leading clinicians have been very carefully and lucidly summarized. "A man is as old as his arteries" is an accepted theorem. From the preface we quote: "The wear and tear on the human organism in our modern way of living is excessive. Hard work, worry and high living all predispose to degenerative changes in the arteries and so bring on premature old age."

If a scalp wound extends through the periosteum it is safest to sew the periosteal wound at once and leave the scalp unsutured for twenty-four hours. Fracture should be excluded, if possible, before closing the periosteum.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

It is worth while bearing in mind that subcutaneous swellings are sometimes gummata.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

Selections.

MUSTARD IN THE TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.—Contrary to the fact that any substance irritating to the skin is contraindicated in eruptive diseases, Dr. S. Floersheim, *Medical Council*, tells of most splendid results from the use of hot mustard baths in scarlet fever. He says: The first patient that I tried this on was a child, 3 years of age, having a severe attack of scarlet fever. The child was semi-conscious, with a temperature of 106.3 F., a pulse of 180 and respirations 47. A diagnosis of complicating pneumonia was made by the attending physician, without positive signs of consolidation being present.

A hot bath (110 F.) of about thirty gallons of water was prepared, and three tablespoons of the powdered English mustard was thrown into the water. The child was then immersed in the bath up to the clavicles, the head of the child being held by one of the attendants as low as possible, and instructions given that none of the water from the bath should be allowed to enter the child's mouth. The patient was kept in the bath until the skin became intensely red and the facies of the child improved. The bath lasted about fifteen minutes. The child was then taken from the bath and packed lightly and quickly, without drying, in a woolen blanket and put to bed.

Within a short time the patient became a little brighter, the pulse decreased in rate to 130, the respirations became deeper and much slower, and the general appearance became much improved. Although the skin was now much more red, it did not become more sensitive.

The bath was repeated after six hours. The symptoms steadily improved and the child eventually made a good and rapid recovery, without any complications.

Taking this case as a test, I thereafter gave every case of scarlet fever that came under my observation an initial mustard bath lasting from ten minutes to a half hour, according to the severity of the case. When the symptoms did not show marked improvement within three hours the bath was ordered to be repeated.

A CHAIN IS NO STRONGER THAN ITS WEAKEST LINK. A MAN IS NO STRONGER THAN HIS STOMACH.

IT IS NOT ENOUGH TO DO THE DIGESTING FOR THE STOMACH, WE SHOULD PROPERLY FEED THE DIGESTIVE CELLS in order that THEY MAY DO their OWN WORK. The NUCLEO-ENZYMES FEED THE CELLS and as found in PEPTENZYME MAKES IT DIFFERENT from ALL other DIGESTIVES.

SEE THAT YOUR
PRESCRIPTION
READS

PEPTENZYME
ACCEPT
NO SUBSTITUTE

IF INTERESTED

SEND FOR SAMPLES & LITERATURE

REED & CARNRICK

42-16 GERMANIA AVE. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Surgical and Hospital Supplies

We are the Nashville Agents for **Kny, Sherer & Co.**, whose

Standard of Quality

is well established with the Medical Profession throughout the country. We also carry a full line of Trusses, Invalid Chairs, Elastic Stockings, Instep Supporters, Abdominal Belts, Saddle Bags and Medicine Cases, Surgical Bags and Dressings, Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Biologics :: :: :: :: ::

We promptly fill all orders day or night

The Demoville Surgical Instrument and Drug Co.
Opposite Maxwell House, Nashville, Tenn.



¶ You appreciate the importance of using an infant food that can be varied to suit any individual case.

Then you should value Mellin's Food.

Literature and Samples upon request.

Mellin's Food Company,
Boston, Mass.

Southern Physiological School

For Backward, Feeble-Minded and Nervous Children

AT MURFREESBORO, TENN.

Expert Training, Mental and Physical Development, under the constant care of specially trained teachers and the Superintendent, who has devoted her life to the study and treatment of backward children.

Limited to Fifteen Pupils

Each child receives individual attention, Homesickness unknown. Elegantly appointed building, electric lighted and steam heated.

Highly endorsed by prominent physicians, ministers and patrons.

Articulation a Specialty

Address: MRS. CORA BRISTOL-NELSON, Supt.,
MURFREESBORO, TENN.

From two to five baths have been given to the patients, and I can safely say that I did not experience any ill effects from the greater number of baths in the more severe cases.

The mustard bath should be repeated in from three to six hours, if necessary, according to the severity and necessity of the case.

The following facts have been observed from this additional method of treatment:

1. A decrease or disappearance of the convulsions.
2. A decrease in the elevation of the temperature.
3. A decrease in the rapidity of the pulse rate.
4. A shortening of the actual pyrexia stage of from three to fifteen days.
5. A noticeable decrease or absence of tonsillar, nasal, kidney and aural complications.
6. A more rapid and shorter exfoliating period.
7. An increase in the strength of the heart and pulse beats.
8. An increase in the depth of the respirations.
9. An increase in the general muscular tone of the patient.
10. A more rapid convalescent stage.

—*Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette.*

TAPEWORM, TREATMENT OF.—The indications in the treatment of tapeworm are described by the writer, and he says that they are all met by the following plan, originally described by the late Dr. Leslie Ogilvie, which he has found to answer in every case in which he has tried it: For three days previous to the administration of the male fern the patient should be kept entirely on liquid diet; a pint and a half of milk and a like quantity of beef tea answer very well. To promote a free action of the bowels and to favor the removal of mucus, twenty grains (1.30 gram) of sodium bicarbonate, a dram of sodium sulphate, and twenty minims (1.12 gram) of spirit of chloroform in an ounce (30 grams) of peppermint water, should be taken three times a day. The night before the male fern is given the patient should have half an ounce (15 grams) of magnesium sulphate, with a dram of tincture of jalap, and twenty minims (1.12 gram) of

compound tincture of chloroform in an ounce (30 grams) of water. This is repeated next morning at 7 o'clock if the previous dose has not operated. At 8 a. m. a dram (4 grams) of the liquid extract of male fern, made up in a mixture with a dram (4 grams) each of mucilage of tragacanth and syrup of ginger in an ounce of chloroform water. At 9 a. m. this dose should be repeated. At 11 a. m. half an ounce (15 grams) of castor oil with a dram (4 grams) of tincture of jalap should be given, and if the bowels do not act within an hour an enema of a pint and a half or two pints of soapy water should be administered. The motions should be carefully examined to find the head, and if the above treatment has been faithfully carried out it may be sought for with confidence. It is desirable to keep the patient in bed for two or three hours after the bowels have acted, as the male fern may cause faintness. F. de H. Hall (*Clinical Journal*, Aug. 6, 1908).

ACIDUM SULPHURICUM DILUTUM IN THE TREATMENT OF CARBUNCLES.—Drs. R. J. and J. Reynolds, of London, employ internally large doses of dilute sulphuric acid in staphylococcic infection of the skin and subcutaneous tissues, as in carbuncles and boils. To be effective, large doses of 20 to 30 minims, well diluted with water, should be taken regularly every four hours. If a case of carbuncle be treated in this way, it will be noticed that after the first twelve or eighteen hours the affected area becomes distinctly circumscribed, and the lesion ceases to extend, softening of the tissues in the affected area rapidly takes place, and pus is discharged, healthy granulations commence to form at the base and the process of repair goes on uninterruptedly. It is quite unnecessary to cut or to interfere with the part in any way, except perhaps to apply some antiseptic dressing, such as carbolized vaseline (1 in 40) on lint. For many years now they have treated all such cases by this method, and it has never once failed them. It seems a very simple way of dealing with this affection, and they claim that it does not disturb the patient's digestion or cause any inconvenience in any way. The treatment should be continued for at least a fortnight after the lesion

has disappeared. It is obvious that quinine, strychnine, and other tonics can be given in combination with this remedy when occasion demands it, but, whenever possible, they have given the dilute sulphuric acid alone, simply diluted with plenty of water, in order that they might have no doubt as to which drug they could attribute the result. It may be observed that the class in which this treatment has proved so efficacious have been uncomplicated by other diseases such as diabetes, etc. (*British Medical*, Aug. 15, 1908.)

FRACTURE AND DISLOCATION OF THE NECK, IN A MAN OF SIXTY; RECOVERY.—Geo. Herbert Williams, of Fishkill-on-Hudson, N. Y., details the case of a man of sixty years of age who after a moderate fall had complete paralysis of both sensation and motion below the line of the neck. The pulse was slow, and the respiration was carried on by the diaphragm alone. It was decided that there was a dislocation of the sixth cervical vertebra. Careful reduction was attempted, with the result that a slip was felt and feeling and motion returned slightly. Power of motion gradually returned in the legs until the patient was able to go about. The right arm also recovered, but the muscles of the left forearm and hand atrophied so that the hand became useless. The author assumes that some of the nerve roots were torn at their exit from the foramina.—*Medical Record*, Nov. 7, 1908.

HOW ARSENIC ACTS IN ANAEMIA.—It has been generally held that arsenic is distinctly beneficial in the anæmia of malaria, lymphadenoma, leukæmia, and in pernicious anæmia, and the prevalent view is that it exerts some specific action on the parasites which cause these diseases, but that it plays no direct part in blood-formation. Dr. Gunn has recently investigated the hæmatinic value of arsenic, and has found that its action is probably on the formed red corpuscles, protecting them against hæmolytic agencies. His experiments have so far been concerned with that most common hæmolytic, distilled water. His conclusions are: (1) That arsenious acid is fixed to red blood-corpuscles; (2) that this process takes place very rapidly; and (3) that it pro-

fects these corpuscles against the hæmolytic action of distilled water. The protective action of arsenic was still perceptible—400,000. The ordinary maximal dose of arsenious acid is 5 milligrammes, and if this were all absorbed it would only represent a strength of one in a million of the blood of the average man. But it is pointed out that arsenic is frequently given in larger doses, and that its slow elimination ensures a stronger concentration than the proportion just mentioned. Arsenic also seems to attach itself so rapidly and firmly to the red cells that during a course of arsenic it is highly probable that the drug is largely taken up by them and does not proceed any further. The suggestion, therefore, is that arsenic is of benefit in pernicious anæmia, because it protects the red corpuscles against destruction. In malaria it acts, not on the parasite, but also on the corpuscles, rendering them less permeable to the plasmodium.—*British Medical Journal*, July 18, 1908.

INJECTION OF ALCOHOL FOR RELIEF OF TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA.—The authors report their experience with 15 cases, of injections of alcohol into or near one or all of the three divisions of this nerve at their basal foraminal exits in the skull. This method was introduced by Schlässer. Complete relief from pain was obtained in nearly all of the cases after but one injection. Inasmuch as only six months have elapsed since the first injection was made, the question of recurrence is not brought up. The method, in the author's hands, is easy of performance, but the recommendation is made that a training on the cadaver is advisable before operations upon the living are attempted. The authors conclude that this method is considered advisable when internal medication has failed, and should, by all means, precede the consideration of surgical attack.

The method recommended is the one advocated by Levy and Baudouin, which consists in injecting two c.m. of alcohol, more or less diluted, into or near one or all of the three divisions of the fifth nerve at their basal foraminal exits in the skull. Although the hypodermatic needle does not always enter the nerve itself, if directions are followed the needle rests within a short distance of the nerve trunk and accomplishes the same result.

The method cited for reaching the foramina are the following: To reach the superior maxillary branch, a point is determined on the lower or inferior margin of the zygomatic process precisely vertically under the posterior border of the orbital process of the malar bone. One-half c.m. posterior to this line, that is, toward the ear and at the lower edge of the zygomatic arch, the needle is inserted. Its general direction is upward, and it is pushed into the ptergomaxillary fossa to the depth of five cm. For injection of the inferior maxillary branch, the descending root of the xygomatic arch is identified and located by the finger in front of the ear. At a point two and one-half cm. anterior, precisely at the lower edge of the xygoma, the needle is inserted and carried to a depth of four cm. For the ophthalmic division, the needle is passed along the outer wall of the orbit, at the line of the inferior extremity of the external angular process of the frontal bone. It passes beneath the lachrymal gland, safely away from the eyeball, hugging the orbital periosteum, and at a depth of three and one-half to four cm. the injection is made. Two c.cm. of the following solution were injected into each nerve:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Cocain hydrochlorid | 1 grain |
| Chloroform | 10 minims |
| Alcohol | 3 drams |
| Distilled water enough to make one-half ounce. | |

Lack of pain and infection are accomplished by preliminary anesthesia of the skin with a weak cocain solution, and by making a small incision with a bistoury.—*New York Medical Journal*, Sept. 26, 1908.

THE EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF UTERINE CANCER.—Cronson (*The Archives of Diagnosis*, April, 1908, p. 185), reviewing the recent literature on cancer is due to the patient's ignorance, disinclination or refusal to be examined and the physician's delay in examining patients who have the subject, says the failure to recognize early symptoms of the disease. As the course of the disease is rapid and passes beyond the limit of the uterus in a period varying from thirty days to six months, the physician

should make an exhaustive examination if the following suggestive signs are present:

"1. Any deviation of the menstrual period in the way of an excess or an inter-menstrual discharge in women above thirty years of age. The most suspicious forms of bleeding are:

"a. A mere show after a slight exertion, defecation or coitus.

"b. Increasing length of period even only for one day more than is the patient's custom.

"2. Exacerbation in amount or change in character of the discharge in a woman who may have had a simple leucorrhea for months or years. A free aqueous, acrid or blood tint discharge is especially portentous.

"3. A leucorrheal discharge in a woman who has never suffered from it before.

"4. Every typical discharge in a woman after establishment of the menopause should elicit special care in examination.

"5. Pelvic pain of more than a few days' duration is reason for examination, although pain is very seldom an early symptom of cancer."

Furthermore, that uterine cancer shall be early recognized, the general public must be told of the early symptoms and be taught to seek medical aid early. Patients are ignorant of the main features of the disease and do not realize "that it may occur in young women; that the main symptoms are abnormal hemorrhage and discharge; that it is not as a rule attended by pain in its early stages; and that it is then curable by operation involving little risk to life. Patients regard hemorrhage and discharge at the menopause as of little consequence, when every such case requires immediate examination. Any hemorrhage from the uterus after the menopause is in the majority of cases due to cancer. Patients do not know that it is impossible to make a diagnosis of cancer without a vaginal examination. In some cases, especially in widows, the disease may exist for some time without giving rise to symptoms. Every suspicious case should be examined locally."

ESSENTIAL FACTS ABOUT

Cystogen

(CaH₁₂N₄)

- 1st. It causes the urine to become a dilute solution of formaldehyde, with antiseptic properties.
- 2d. Prevents intra-vesical decomposition of the urine.
- 3d. Renders fetid, ammoniacal and turbid urine clear, inodorous and unirritating.
- 4th. Causes urates, phosphates and oxalates to be held in solution by the modified urine, and deposits to be prevented.
- 5th. Under its influence the genito-urinary tract is put in good condition for operating.
- 6th. In Gouty and Rheumatic subjects excretion is facilitated and the symptoms ameliorated.
- 7th. In Gonorrhea, acute or chronic, Cystogen serves to restrict the area of infection and prevent reinfection. Cystogen is an important adjuvant to local measures.

Dose—5 grains, three or four times daily, largely diluted with water.

CYSTOGEN PREPARATIONS:

Cystogen—Crystalline Powder.

Cystogen—5 grain Tablets.

Cystogen-Lithia (Effervescent Tablets).

Cystogen-Aperient (Granular Effervescent Salt with Sodium Phosphate).

Samples on request.

CYSTOGEN CHEMICAL CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

TULANE UNIVERSITY — OF — **Medical Department**

Its advantages for practical instruction, both in ample laboratories and abundant hospital materials, are unequaled. Free access is given to the great Charity Hospital with 900 beds and 30,000 patients annually. Special instruction is given daily at the bedside of the sick. Department of Pharmacy also. The next session begins October 1, 1908. For catalog and information, address **DR. ISADORE DYER, DEAN, P. O. Drawer 261, NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA.**

Norwood's Tincture Veratrum Viride

A Specific for Reducing the Frequency of the Pulse in Fevers, etc., is prepared expressly for Physicians, at the old stand. For sale by

**CHARLES N. CRITTENTON CO., 115 Fulton St., New York, and by
MEYER BROTHERS DRUG CO., St. Louis, Mo.**

For Free Literature, Address **TIMOTHY D. RAYSON, Successor to R. Halford (gone higher)**
MT. LEBANON, (Columbia County), NEW YORK

MEMPHIS

LYNNHURST

TENNESSEE



**A PRIVATE SANITARIUM FOR NERVOUS DISEASES, MILD MENTAL DISORDERS
AND DRUG ADDICTIONS.**

A Restful Home for Nervous Invalids and Convalescents, requiring environments differing from their home surroundings. Number limited to 15 select patients. Large grounds. Two buildings. New and modern equipment. Hydrotherapy, Electrotherapy, Massage and the Rest Treatment. Experienced nurses; also a woman physician on duty at the Sanitarium. Climate mild, equable and salubrious. Artesian chalybeate and soft waters.

S. T. RUCKER, M. D., MEDICAL SUPT.

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

WHEELER'S TISSUE PHOSPHATES

—DELICIOUS—

—SUSTAINING—

**THE IDEAL TONIC
FOR
FASTIDIOUS
CONVALESCENTS**

SAMPLES & LITERATURE
ON REQUEST



AN ARM OF PRECISION

**T.B. WHEELER M.D.
COMPANY
MONTREAL, CANADA,**

LABORATORY,
ROUSES POINT, N.Y.

TYMPANITES FOLLOWING INJURY.—The true significance of tympanites following injury to the abdominal wall has ever been difficult to determine. Tympanites does not always follow such injuries, and when present may vary greatly in time of appearance, duration and degree of severity. The following note from Professor Heinecke (*International Journal of Surgery*, August) will materially assist one in forming a correct interpretation of meteorism following abdominal contusions. His deductions, based upon observing four cases, are as follows:

"The area of liver dullness was markedly reduced in two cases and in the other two entirely obscured. In two cases recovery was uneventful, no operation being done. In the third, laparotomy was performed, but failed to reveal any special lesion in the abdomen, the patient recovering. On the other hand, in the fourth case the symptoms were of such severity that serious injury of the abdominal viscera was suspected. Laparotomy, however, revealed only slight tears of the serous covering of the intestine, but no perforation, recovery also taking place."

Heinecke attributes the immediate development of meteorism after injury to a sudden intestinal paralysis due to the action of the trauma upon the retroperitoneal nerve plexus.—*Cincinnati Lancet-Clinic*.

Persistent furunculosis and allied suppurating skin lesions appear to yield in a large percentage of cases to Wright's vaccine treatment. Stock vaccines are usually suitable to such cases. The internal administration of yeast, calcium sulphide, etc., affords only occasional help.—*American Journal of Surgery*.

SPLENECTOMY.—A question not long ago asked me as to the effect of removal of the spleen and would not death follow, prompted this article.

The spleen is one of the ductless glands. From numerous experiments on animals and clinical reports, it does not appear to be necessary for the maintenance of life or health. With the removal of the spleen other organs seem to be capable of taking up its function. The lymphatic glands enlarge, are often quite pro-

nounced, and new formations in the lymphatic system have been observed. A proliferation of the bone marrow also occurs, which is often accompanied by pain and tenderness in the bones. For a short time following splenectomy, there is a decrease in the number of red cells and hæmoglobin but an increase in the number of leucocytes. This condition is, however, only temporary when it gradually returns to normal. Experiments by Paton upon the metabolic processes of the splenectomized dog show: (1) A more rapid excretion of water after a meal, and (2) that there is no essential difference in the course or nature of the metabolic processes either during feeding or fasting. Tizzoni found in experimenting on dogs of different ages that the blood changes were less noticeable in young dogs than in old dogs following splenectomy; and also showed that in man removal of the diseased spleen causes less effect on the blood than the removal of the healthy spleen, because in the cases of the diseased spleen a compensation has already taken place.—*Dr. W. E. Leighton, in St. Louis Med. Review.*

After an operation for extensive carbuncle of the neck, a comforting support may be supplied by placing under the bandage a piece of heavy manila cardboard (book-binders' board), wetted and shaped to the back of the head and neck.—*American Journal of Surgery.*

ERROR IN OCTOBER NUMBER.—In the prescription for an eye lotion in our October number, page 470, furnished by our very good friend, Dr. Q. C. Smith, of San Diego, Cal., in the first line "*Sulpho-Carbonate*" should be "*Sulpho-Carbolate*"—only the difference of an "l" for an "n," but a "l" of an error.

VOLUME XXX now being complete, we desire to tender our most sincere thanks to our many friends and readers for their contributions, their subscriptions and their many kind words of encouragement, promising to leave nothing undone to make the next volume more attractive and interesting than any that have preceded it. Closing the 30th year of our editorial work, we can look back on the past with satisfaction in making such promise. With a number of our subscribers their term of subscription expired with this number, and with the present regulations of our postal authorities, prompt renewals are respectfully requested.

THE
SOUTHERN PRACTITIONER

AN INDEPENDENT MONTHLY JOURNAL

DEVOTED TO MEDICINE AND SURGERY

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

DEERING J. ROBERTS, M. D.

Professor of Principles and Practice of Medicine in the Medical Department of the University of the South
Late Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Medical
Department of the University of Tennessee.

VOL. XXX

JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1908

FOLK-KEELIN PRINTING COMPANY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE
1908

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS TO VOLUME XXX.

| | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------|
| Brush, Clinton E., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Cowden, Chas. N., M.D. | Tennessee |
| DeMoss, Edward C., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Edwards, C. J., M.D. | Louisiana |
| Eve, Duncan, A.M., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Haggard, W. D., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Handley, Jas. W., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Herold, Justin, M.D. | New York |
| Judson, A.M., M.D. | New York |
| King, Jas. M., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Kretschmer, Herman L., M.D. | Illinois |
| Lewis, Samuel E., M.D. | District of Columbia |
| McGannon, M. C., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Marrs, W. T., M.D. | Illinois |
| Monroe, T. M., M.D. | Missouri |
| Moore, Hugh T., M.D. | Ohio |
| Morrison, A. Cressy, M.D. | Illinois |
| Neil, D. R., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Newton, Edward D. | Georgia |
| Padgett, Hazle, M.D. | Tennessee |
| Powell, C. H., A.M., M.D. | Missouri |
| Roberts, Deering J., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Roemele, E. C., M.D. | Kentucky |
| Sinks, Edward D., M.D. | Texas |
| Smith, A. B., M.D. | Ohio |
| Smith, Q. Cincinnatus, M.D. | California |
| Srofe, W. E., M.D. | Ohio |
| Stevens, Jno. W., M.D. | Tennessee |
| Waugh, W. F., M.D. | Illinois |
| Wood, Hilliard, M.D. | Tennessee |

INDEX TO VOLUME XXX.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Affections, Respiratory | 170 |
| Air Passages, Local Treatment of Catarrhal Conditions of the Upper | 516 |
| Amputate the Injured, When to. | 462 |
| Anemia, Pernicious | 366 |
| Antrum, Empyema of the | 20 |
| Appendicitis, Treatment of | 357 |
| Artificial Light, Diagnosis Under | 465 |
| Bowel, Acute Obstruction Due to Mechanical Causes | 157 |
| Erysipelas Pneumonia | 174 |
| Female Genital Organs, Catarrh of the | 219 |
| Fractures, Colles' | 207 |
| Gastric Ulcer | 557 |
| Gonorrhoea, Deep Complications of | 512 |
| "Goulash" | 216 |
| Insane Lovers | 307 |
| Insanity, Determination of the Presence of | 407 |
| Ovarian Tumors, Twisting of Pedicel in | 66 |
| Paralysis, Treatment of Infantile | 26 |
| Prostate, Hypertrophied | 111 |
| Stomach, Neuroses of the | 325 |
| Syphilis History of | 7 |
| Syphilis, Hypodermic Treatment of | 571 |
| Tennessee, Charge to the Grad- uating Class of the Medical Department of the University of | 258 |
| Tubal Pregnancy | 107 |
| Tuberculosis, A Curable Disease | 17 |

ABSTRACTS.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Bacteriuria, Treatment of by In- terna; Medication | 383 |
| Cholelithiasis, Contribution to the Therapeutics of | 192 |
| Cholelithiasis, Non-Surgical Treatment of | 290 |
| Constipation, Dietetic Treatment of | 221 |
| Gonorrhoea, Arhovin in | 471 |
| Gonorrhoea, Contribution to the Treatment of With Arhovin .. | 74 |
| Gonorrhoea, Internal Medication in | 75 |
| Gonorrhoea, in the Male, Arho- vin in | 382 |
| Meatox, Information on | 220 |
| Medinal — A Readily Soluble Hypnotic of the Veronal Group | 532 |
| Oxygen in Medicine and Surgery | 385 |
| Silver, Alkaloidal | 223 |
| Typhoid Fever, A New Dietetic and Injection Method of Treatment | 528 |
| Urotropin (Hexamethylamine), Excretion of in the Bile and Pancreatic Juice | 471 |
| Urotropin, Influence of on Urine | 530 |

SELECTED ARTICLES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| Abortion, Resume of the Modern Teaching of | 175 |
| Appendicitis, Analysis of the Last Five Hundred Cases Treated at St. Luke's Hospital | 28 |
| Cancer, Pathology and Etiology of | 226 |

INDEX

| | |
|---|-----|
| Dropsy, Nature and Treatment of | 89 |
| Iron Preparations of the National Formulary, The Proteid .. | 435 |
| Law and Lawyers, Failure of to Cope with Modern Medico-Legal Emergencies and the Remedy | 76 |
| Medical Journals, Why I Write for Independent | 425 |
| Peritonitis, Treatment of General Suppurative | 133 |
| Peritonitis, Position of Surgery in the Treatment of Suppurative | 142 |
| Tachycardia, Treatment of | 573 |
| Preventive Medicine in Panama. | 518 |
| Therapeutics, New Foundation for Scientific | 264 |

RECORDS, RECOLLECTIONS AND REMINISCENCES.

| | |
|--|--------------------|
| Annual Address of the President of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy | 329 |
| Annual Meeting of the Association of Medical Officers of the Army and Navy of the Confederacy | 387 |
| Circular Letter from the Secretary of the Association | 236 |
| Medical Expedients During the War Between the States | 533 |
| My Recollections and Reminiscences | 470 |
| Florence Nightingale of the South | 420 |
| Special Notice | 132, 191, 236, 293 |

EDITORIAL.

| | |
|---|-----|
| American Medical Association. | 339 |
| Anesthetic, Choice of in Rectal Surgery | 401 |

| | |
|--|-----|
| Bonney, Dr. S. G. on Tuberculosis | 536 |
| Buttermilk and Longevity | 295 |
| Buttermilk, How to Make at Home | 537 |
| Cincinnati Sanitarium | 295 |
| Collargolum | 47 |
| Comment Being Asked, Is Given | 38 |
| Digestive Apparatus, New Method of Testing the Functions of the | 151 |
| Diseases, Borderland of | 198 |
| Doctors of Medicine in Their Relation to Legislation | 490 |
| Editorial Change | 496 |
| Editorial Items, 45-47, 97-100, 151-155, 199-202, 244-247, 304-305, 341-344, 399-405, 447-450, 493-498, 539-542, 587, 588, 589, 600. | |
| Feeding, the Mellin's Food Method of Percentage | 243 |
| International Tuberculosis Congress, Who is Interested in the | 149 |
| Journal of the Tennessee State Medical Association | 340 |
| Longevity and Buttermilk | 295 |
| Mississippi Valley Medical Association | 340 |
| Mississippi Valley Medical Association, Annual Meeting of. | 582 |
| National Department of Public Health | 395 |
| Obituary—George A. Baxter, M. D., of Chattanooga, Tenn.... | 132 |
| Obituary—Richard Douglas, M. D., of Nashville, Tenn | 129 |
| Pan-American Medical Congress | 197 |
| Prize Essay, The Samuel D. Gross | 494 |
| Proprietaries and Nostrums—Still Harping on My Daughter | 193 |
| Public Health, A National Board of | 395 |

INDEX

Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, Examinations in 400
 Refraction Work, Hyoscine and Scopolamine Hydrobromide in 301
 Small-pox 94
 South, Commencement Exercises of the Medical Department of the University of the 586
 Southern Medical Association .. 495
 Southern Medical Association, Annual Meeting of 583
 Southern School for Backward and Feeble-minded Children.. 585
 Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association 97
 Tennessee State Medical Association 150, 239
 Tennessee, Medical Department of the University of, Annual Commencement Exercises ... 294
 Therapeutics, Scientific 300
 Tuberculosis Congress, International 446
 Tuberculosis Congress, Prizes to be Awarded at International.. 240
 Tuberculosis Congress, Who is Interested in the International 149

REVIEWS AND BOOK NOTICES.

Abrams—The Blues, 250; Abstracts Publishing Co.—Vest Pocket Series, 55; Anders—Practice of Medicine, 102.
 Ballenger—Genito-Urinary Diseases and Syphilis, 542; Ballenger—Nose, Throat and Ear, 346; Benedict—Dietetics, 403; Bevan and Lexner—Surgery, 501; Bolduan—Immune Sera, 104; Bryant—Surgery, 249.
 Church—Diseases of Nervous System, 54; Clevenger—Fun in a Doctor's Life, 498; Coakley—Nose and Throat, 543.

Delafield and Prudden—Pathology, 50; Dudley—Gynecology, 499.
 Findley—Gonorrhoea in Women, 590.
 Gilliam—Gynecology, 101; Goeppe—State Board Questions, 344; Gray—Anatomy, 404, 502; Greene—Diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs and Kidney, 203; Griffith—Care of the Baby, 49.
 Keen—Surgery, 155; Kerr, Diseases of Children, 52; Kerr—The Baby, 500; Kirkes—Physiology, 51.
 Lanphear—Surgical Therapeutics, 248; Longcope—International Clinics, 251.
 McGuire—The Confederate Cause, 346; Miller—Cosmetic Surgery, 251; Miller—Parafine in Rupture, 500; Munroe—Suggestive Therapeutics, 202, 590; Munsterberg—Psychology and Crime, 345; Mumford—Surgical Memoirs, 589.
 Nothnagel—Practice, 252.
 Ott—Physiology, 103.
 Page—True Story of Andersonville Prison, 395; Park—Pathogenic Micro-organisms, 542; Pyle—Hygiene, 51; Pottenger—Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 248.
 Quackenbos—Suggestive Therapeutics, 247.
 Sajous—Internal Secretions, 53; Scott—Sexual Instinct, 100; Sobotta and McMurrich—Anatomy, 203; Stelwagon—Diseases of the Skin, 103; Sutherland—Blood Stains, 52.
 Treves—Surgical Anatomy, 104.
 Wales—Otology, 204; Warfield—Arteriosclerosis, 591.

SELECTIONS.

Advanced Age a Contraindication to Operation 55
 Age of Effective Work 453
 Anemia, How Arsenic Acts in.. 595

INDEX

| | | | |
|---|-----|---|-----|
| Asthma | 253 | Jaundice | 551 |
| Baby, A Large | 106 | Kidney, Operation on the | 454 |
| Blood Examinations, Interpretation of | 548 | Medical Papers, for Readers of | 386 |
| Bed, Raising the Foot of the ... | 256 | Neck, Fracture and Dislocation of the | 595 |
| Bright's Disease and Its Treatment | 256 | Nephrectomy, After a | 306 |
| Cancer of the Breast, Diagnosis and Treatment of | 553 | Neuralgia, Injection of Alcohol in Tri-facial | 596 |
| Cancer, Early Diagnosis of Uterine | 597 | Olecranon Process, Fracture of the Tip of | 256 |
| Carbuncle, Dilute Sulphuric Acid in | 594 | Pleurisy with Effusion, Early Aspiration in | 206 |
| Chorea of Pregnancy | 351 | Pneumonia, Sudden Death in .. | 206 |
| Coal Gas Poisoning | 306 | Ptosis of Abdominal Viscera ... | 206 |
| Cough, Potassium Iodide in Obstinate | 456 | Rheumatoid Arthritis, Guaiacol in | 354 |
| Cystitis, Prevention and Treatment of | 355 | Salivary Glands, Negri Inclusions in | 506 |
| Diabetes and the Food Factor.. | 255 | Scarlet Fever, Mustard Bath in. | 592 |
| Diabetes, Pathology of | 352 | Serum Therapy | 456 |
| Differentiation | 551 | Sex, Determination of | 56 |
| Disinfectant, Sugar as a | 544 | Sigmoiditis, Chronic | 355 |
| Doctors, Kipling's Opinion of. | 546 | Skull, Fracture of the | 348 |
| Dogs, Going to the | 254 | Spirochaeta Pallida, Staining.. | 381 |
| Eclampsia, Blood Pressure in. | 503 | Splenectomy | 599 |
| Ether, a new Ready and Simple Method of Dropping from the Can | 548 | Sterility in Women, Notes on .. | 506 |
| Feces, Impaction of | 106 | Syphilis, Instructions to Those Having | 56 |
| Fever, Remittent | 347 | Tapeworm, Treatment of | 593 |
| Financial Simile | 556 | Temperature, Sudden Rise of .. | 205 |
| Gall Stones, Water Drinking and | 406 | Tuberculosis, Early Diagnosis of Pulmonary | 555 |
| Gastric Secretion, Disturbance of | 348 | Tympanitis Following Injury .. | 599 |
| Gastric Ulcer, Operative Treatment of Perforating | 552 | Typhoid Fever Patients, Feeding of | 550 |
| Gastric Ulcer, Treatment of... | 353 | Ulcer of the Leg | 353 |
| Goat, Use for the | 505 | Urine, Relief of Retention by Suprapubic Catheter | 544 |
| Hepatitis, Ipecachuana in | 542 | Utopian | 56 |
| Hydrophobia, Diagnostic Value of Negri Bodies in | 451 | Uterus, Treatment of Inoperable Carcinoma of the | 504 |
| Immunity, Theories of | 349 | Wounds, Cut-Throat | 105 |
| Infant Mortality, Plan for Reducing in New York | 347 | Writer's Cramp | 356 |
| Inguinal Hernia in Children | 306 | Yellow Fever, Method of Spread of | 455 |



LISTERINE

The original antiseptic compound

(Awarded Gold Medal (Highest Award) Lewis & Clark Centennial Exposition, Portland, 1905; Awarded Gold Medal (Highest Award) Louisiana Purchase Exposition, St. Louis, 1904; Awarded Bronze Medal (Highest Award) Exposition Universelle de 1900, Paris)

The manufacturers of Listerine are proud of Listerine—because, it has proved one of the most successful formulæ of modern pharmacy.

This measure of success has been largely due to the happy thought of securing a two-fold antiseptic effect in the one preparation, i.e., the antiseptic effect of the ozoniferous oils and ethers, and that of the mild non-irritating boric acid radical of Listerine.

Pharmaceutical elegance, strict uniformity in constituents and methods of manufacture, together with a certain superiority in production of the most important volatile components, enable Listerine to easily excel all that legion of preparations said to be “something like Listerine”.

The success of Listerine is based upon merit

The best advertisement of Listerine is—Listerine

Lambert Pharmaceutical Company

St. Louis, U. S. A.

ANTIGONOCOCCIC SERUM



For Gonorrheal Arthritis, Etc.

Although of comparatively recent introduction, many evidences are at hand that

Antigonococcic Serum will play an important part in the therapeutics of the future. Its field, it should be understood, is not in acute urethritis, but in the sequelae of gonorrhea—joint involvement (arthritis and tendosynovitis), gleet, epididymitis, orchitis, etc. We suggest that you give it a trial.

Bulbs of 2 Cc., three in a package.

LITERATURE FREE ON REQUEST.

Some New Agents that Broaden the Field of Biological Therapeutics

The development of the opsonic theory marks a long step in the advancement of medical science—such, at least, is the opinion of men who have made an intelligent study of the new therapy. Believing with Sir A. E. Wright of London (the originator) that the bacterial vaccines have an important future, we are now marketing a number of these products, as follows:

STAPHYLOCOCCUS VACCINES.

Albus (Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus).
Aureus (Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus).
Citreus (Staphylococcus Pyogenes Citreus).
Combined (Staphylococcus Pyogenes Albus, Staphylococcus Pyogenes Aureus, and Staphylococcus Pyogenes Citreus).

These vaccines are applicable in the treatment of furunculosis, suppurating acne and other forms of staphylococcic infection. They are prepared from various strains of staphylococci. They are sterilized by heat and are ready for use. Bulbs of 1 Cc., 4 bulbs in a package.

GNOCOCCUS VACCINE.

Applicable in the treatment of the chronic conditions following acute gonorrhea. Prepared from pure cultures of the gonococcus. Sterilized by heat and ready for use. Bulbs of 1 Cc., 4 bulbs in a package.

STREPTOCOCCUS VACCINE. (Streptococcus Pyogenes.)

Applicable in the treatment of the localized forms of streptococcic infection. Prepared from various strains of streptococci. Sterilized by heat and ready for use. Bulbs of 1 Cc., 4 bulbs in a package.

TUBERCULIN PRODUCTS. (Used in the treatment of tuberculosis.)

Tuberculin T. R. (Tubercle Residue)—Bulbs of 1 Cc.
Tuberculin B. E. (Bazillen Emulsion)—Bulbs of 1 Cc.
Tuberculin B. F. (Bouillon Filtrate)—Bulbs of 1 Cc.

Write for Descriptive Literature.

PARKE, DAVIS & COMPANY

HOME OFFICES AND LABORATORIES, DETROIT, MICH.